Vas all der young voemme so false-bead like you. Mit a face nice und bright, und heart plack und plue. And all der vhile schwarin' you lefed me so druc-Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay! vonce I dought you was a star way up high;

I liked you so besser as gegonut-ble; But, oh! Becky Miller, you's now a pig lie— Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay!

You dook all der bresents vat I did bresent; Yes, gebbled up efery blamed von I sent— All der vhile init anoder young rooster you vent. Go vay, Becky Miller, go vay! Vhen first I found sud you's seech a pig lie, I don't knew volder to shmodder or dis; But heav, py der Chinge! I don't often gry. Go'vay, Bocky Miller, go vay!

Don't try to make belief you vas sorry aboud; I don't beliefs a dings val comes oud of your mou Und besides, I don't care—for you's blayed oud. Go vay, Beeky Miller, go vay!

P. S.—(Posty short.) Vell, he has told Becky to "go vay enough dimes, cunerhow. I diok be vas a ugly feller.

Vell, herhups, dot serf Becky shoost right, for dookin' bree ente from von feller, while at der same dime abe is vinkin ber nose by anoder feller. Dot a not a goot vay, don't it

A Yankee, travelling in the Southern States, stopped at an inn for the night. He saw his horse well lodged in a barn, and entered the house, where he found a party of Southern gentlemen assembled on their return from a horse race. The Yankee during the evening amused the company with tokes.

with jokes.

In the morning, on preparing to mount his horse to resume his journey, he found him too lame to proceed any further. In this dilemma, the Southerners met him in the yard, where they were preparing to mount some of their fine racera. Says one of the Southerners to the Yankee:

"My friend, we have heard much of Yankee wit and tricks; do show us a trick before you leave us."

leave us."

The Yankee attempted to assure them that he was not witty, nor had any tricks to exhibit, but

in vain.

Whereupon he says, "Well, geutlemen, if yon insist upon it, I will show you a trick. Let any of you start as be pleases, and I will bet you a five spot, that I will run and jump up behind."

"Done," cried several voices at once.
One rider immediately set forward at full speed. He found no Yankee on the crupper behind him. He stopped to claim the bet; but then discovered that the Yankee had run after him—on his starting—for a few rods, and afterwards continued jumping up in the air; he was "jumping up behind." It was decided that the Yankee had won the bet.

"Who could not do that?" exclaimed the mor

"Who could not do that!" exclaimed the mortified Southerner, as he forked over the money.

"You can't," said the Yankee.

"I'll bet you my horse on that, my lad; here, mount him. There, start ahead."

The Yankee mounted the horse, and set forward at a steady pace. But just as the Southerner had run forward some rods, and was about to jump up behind, to his infinite chagrin he saw the Yankee face about, riding with his back to the horse's head! The Southerner looked fire-brands and daggers—and continued to look, until the Yankee and his horse were out of sight. And he has never seen either of them since.

A PHILOSOPHER stepped on board a ferry boat to cross a stream. On the passage, he inquired of the ferry man if he understood arithmetic. The nan looked astonished.

"Arithmetic! no, sir."

"I am sorry, for one quarter of your life is

"Do you understand mathematics!" The boatman smiled, and replied—

"Well, then," said the philosopher, "anothe quarter of your life is gone."

Just then the boat ran on a snag, and was sink-

"Sir, can you swim?" "Well, then," said the ferryman "your whole life is lost, for the boat's going to the bottom."

TRAVELLING CHEESE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Burlington, Vt., relates the following: "I am reminded—speaking of old cheese—of a little anecdote the stage driver told me yesterday. We were passing an old farm-house yesterday, with an untility yard and dilapidated out-buildings, when he said: 'A Boston man got off a pretty cute speech to the owner of that place, tother day.' 'What was it!' I asked. 'Why, he called at the house to buy cheese, but when he came to look at the lot, he conclud ed he didn't want 'em, they were so full of skippers. So he made an excuse and was going away, when the farmer said to him: 'Look here, mister, how can I get my cheese down to Boston the cheapest?' The gentleman looked a the cheese a moment, and seeing the maggots squirming, said:
"Well, I'm not certain, but I think if you'll let
'em be a day or two, you can drive em right
down!"

Taking it Easy.—Old father Dodge was a queer dick, and in his own way made everything a subject of rejoicing. His son Ben came one day and said: day and said:
"Father, that old black sheep has got two

lambs."

"Good," said the old man—"that's the most profitable sheep on the farm."

"But one of them is dead," said Ben.

"I'm glad ov't," said the old man, "it'll be better for the old sheep."

"But t'other's dead too," said Ben.

"Se much the better," rejoined Dodge, she'll make a grand piece of mutten in the fall."

"Yes, but the old sheep's dead too," exclaimed Ben.

Ben. "Dead! dead! what, the old sheep dead?" cried old Dodge-"that's good, she was always an ugly

JUDGE DOOLY, of Georgia, was remarkable for his wit, as well as for his other talents. At one place where he attended court, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of Court, a hog under the name of pig, had been cooked whole and laid on the table. No person attacked it. It was brought next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the court adjourned. As the party finished their dinner, Judge Doely ross from the table, and in a solemn manner addressed the Clerk:

"Mr. Clerk" said he, "dismiss that hog upon his recognizance until the first day of the next court. He has attended so faithfully during the present term, that I don't think it will be necessary to take any security."

An old negro man named "Ike," not very remarkable for his piety, was in the habit of praying every night in his cabin, and closing his devotions with a request "that de lord would send his holy angel and carry old like home to glory." His young master, not having faith in Ike, put on a dough face, and, wrapping himself up in a sheet, knocked at Ike's door just as he fluished one of these prayers. "Who is dat? said Ike. "The angel of the Lord come to take old Ike home to glory." was the reply.

glory," was the reply.
"Who!" says Ike. "The angel of the Lord come
to take old Ike home to glory," was again the answer.
"Why, (says Ike,) dat dar darkey sin't been here for tree weeks."

"I say, landlord," said a man in a country village to a tavern keeper, "how many liquors can I get for two long bits?"
"Five," said mine bost.

Well, fork 'em over. Come up, my boys, and drink."

The liquoring completed, he pulls out two old worn out bridle bits, which were long enough in all conscience. It is needless to say how savage the landled looked, when his customer walked coully out, amidst the shouts of the crowd.

nrchin one day to his mother, as he stood gazing upon his drunken and prostrate father, "where was I when you married Pat Why didn't you take me along—I could have picked out a better men than he is!"

Donns says that the first scoundrel who at Points says that the first scoundres who at-tempts to destroy this glorious Union, ought to be ground to death in a bark mill without the privilege of hollering. To protect the constitu-tion, Dobba sleeps with it under his pillow every

"My good gracious!" said Mrs. Partington, "I wonder what they'll manufacture next out of grain! Here's an account of a man making a wry face, and of another making a flowery speech, and then a whole column about the corn laws."

NAOMI, the daughter of Enoch, was not mar-ried until she was five hundred and eight years old! Don't despair, old gals, some hope yet. FRANCIS Pigg, of Indiana, has run away from Mrs. Pigg and four little Piggs. He's a hog.

for the farmer.

CUT-WORMS AND CORN.

correspondent of the Country Gentleman the

A correspondent of the Country Gestleman thungives his equinon as to how ent-worms may be prevented from doing any damage to corn:

The method is cheap, of easy application, and perfectly sure. If anybody else should write to you in the same strain of assertion, I should think he was "blowing," and would give but little beed to him, but I beg of your readers to give this plan a trial next spring over parts of their fields, so that it be tested, and send you the result for publication. My brother discovered this method, and has published it year after year many times. I once asked him if he had heard of anybody else trying it, and he said that he had heard of a few, and he believed more had failed with it than successed, and that it had killed the corn oftener than it had repelled the worms, but that he should continue to keep it before the public until its merits were appreciated by enough of farmers to prevant the discovery from being lost again. I am pleased to say that I have, within a few years past, heard of a good many who have used it successfully. The failures are always the result of mismanagement of the grosset kind, though the whole thing is just as simple as awectoning a cup of coffee. Here it is, inmediately after the corn is planted, sprinkle on the hill, over the covered grains, about one tablespoonful of salt to each hill. More will do no harm, but how much more the corn would stand I do not know. A tablespoonful is enough, and perhaps less would do. That is ali. I have buried cut-worms in salt and left them there a long time without doing them any apparent harm, and they will crawl over salt without hesitation of any seeming annoyance, but they will not eat the young costs plants if there is a little salt in its asp. That sowms to be the explanation of its protective influence.

The explanation of the harm sometimes done by this method is as follows: The worms begin to cut the corn, and they keep on enting it. The farmer has seen my brother's article in the cost in mediately after the planting,

How to Sharpen a Scythe.

To properly grind and whet a scythe requires come little practical skill, in the attainment of which the beginner may be assisted by a few hints. The cutting edge of a scythe or a similar instrument, when examined by a microscope, shows numerous fine projecting points, or a series of minute wedges, which are to be driven into the substance operated upon, to separate the adjoining parts. In order that they may enter more readily, these points should incline in the direction of the stroke given with the blade of the instrument. In cutting with the scythe, the edge strikes the grass at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and hence the grinding should be done so as to have the points set in the direction to the blade. This is done by keeping the blade firmly upon the stone, with the point down towards the body of the holder, at the above mentioned angle with the edge of the stone. Commence to grind at the beel, and move it steadily along as the work progresses, until the point is reached, and then grind the other side in the same manner. Never rub the scythe back and forth upon the stone as though endeavoring to whet it. The revolution of the stone will wear away the steel much better than rubbing it in this manner, by which the edge is likely to be made rounding, and to be set irregular. It is preferable to so hold the scythe that the stone will remanner, by which the edge is likely to be made rounding, and to be set irregular. It is preferable to so hold the scythe that the stone will revolve towards the edge. In this way the holder can see when the edge is reached, and the particles ground off are carried away clean. In the opposite mode of grinding there is danger of making a feather edge, which will readily cromble off and leave the scythe almost or quite as dull as before. The blade should be ground on both sides equally. In whetting a saythe, lay the rifle or whetstone flat against the side of the blade, and give it a light, quick stroke downward and forward in the direction of the edge, so that the scratches it makes shall keep the points set in the same direction as given them by grinding. By following these simple suggestions, a scythe may be made to hold its edge twice as long as when the rifle is drawn along its edge almost at random. A few strokes carefully given will enable the workman to keep the right direction and ble the workman to keep the right direction and

A clover lot is the best pasture for pigs through the early part of the summer. It is good, indeed, the whole season, but after harvest the pigs should glean the grain fields, and as soon as the corn is glazed it may be fed profitably. Give stalks and all, for the hogs will relish the juicy leaves and husks. But if you have a clover lot near the house—in the orchard it may be—so as to feed the milk and slops of the kitchen conveniently, you have as good a chance for the pigs as may be desired. Pigs will thrive on clover alone, especially when it affords blossoms, but it will pay well to feed some grain daily. Meal, either alone or mixed with ground oats, barley, or mill-feed, perfects the clover and milk system of feeding. When milk is fed it is better, we think, to wean the pigs when they are two months old, and then give them the whole benefit of the food. Some farmers talk of "shutting their hogs up to fat" in the fall; they should fatten them all summer; keep them fit for the butcher all the while. This is the way pigs are grown which dress three hundred and fifty and four hundred pounds, at ten month's old.—Raral New Yorker.

Propagating Corrants.

In order to raise currant bushes from cuttings, so that they may have a clean stem and but one set of roots, and those at the lower end, like seedlings, I take a cutting about ten inches long, and prepare it in the usual way, by cutting off the lower end square. I then cut out the buds or eyes, excepting the three or four uppermost ones, which are reserved to make the top. I then estech a line, start the cuttings by its side, eight inches apart in the row, their ends one inch in the ground, and mould them up four or five inches in depth, like corn hills when planted in drills. When they become well established by having roots, which will be in mid-summer, level the mound of earth back to its former place. Should any roots have started from the intended stem, clean them off. Plant them out at one year old. The advantage of growing bushes in the above manner is that they will not send up suckers as those do that have grown by setting the cuttings deep in the ground, and allowing two or more sets of roots to grow.—Cosatry Geatlemas.

SCRATCHING POSTS.—Sidney Smith once remarked: "I am for all cheap luxuries, even for animals. Now, all animals have a passion for sen ching their backbones—they break down palings and gates to effect this. Look! there is my universal scratcher—a sharp edged pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height, from a horse to a lamb. You have no idea how pupular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all of my fields."

CURRANT WORM.—Saltpetre is the cure for the currant worm. Several gardens were saved hat summer, and all the worms therein destroyed by the following mixture: To a harrel of soft water add a pailfuil of soft soap and three quarters of a pound of saltpetre, dissolved. If a garden syringe is not handy, throw the liquid on with a hand brush, over and under the leaves. If the first dose is not enough, add a littlesaltpetre and try it again.

GRAFTS.—Last year's grafts, which have become overburdened with foliage, and liable to be broken off by the high winds, should be prused. This is a good time to do it. by careful pruning now, the tree or branches can be made to take almost any form. Where there are two grafts to a small stock, one of them should be removed, after being allowed to grow one season, in order that the stock and graft may be thoroughly united.

Kinney Worms.—Swine are often troubled with a disease known as the "kidney worm." Salt and brimstone, in small quantities, is a preventive, and, indeed, the only one known. Comfortable quarters and good food are of really more importance in the management of these animals than many are inclined to suppose, and should never on any account be neglected.

FRUIT TREES.—The ground over which the roots of garden trees are generally cultivated is dug once or twice a year, so that every suface fibre is destroyed and the larger roots driven downwards. They consequently inbibe crude watery sap, which leads to much apparent luxuriance in the trees. This in the end is fatal to

Our Scrap Book.

COVER THEM OVER.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with gariands, those brothers of ours,
Living so silent, by night, and by day,
Roeping the years of their manhood away—
Years, they had marked for the Joys of the brave;
Years they must waste in the mouldering grave;
All the bright haurels they waited to bloom.
Fell from their hopes when they fell to the tomb.
Give them their hopes when they fell to the tomb.
Give them the benore their future forecast.
Cover them over—yea, cover them over—
Parent, Indianal, brother and lover!
Crows in your beautist them dead become of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

Cover the sees that motionless lie,
Shut from the blue of the gorious aky;
Faces once decked with the smiles of the gay,
Faces once decked with the favour of decay;
Eyes that looked friendship and love to your own,
Lips that the thoughts of affection made known,
Brows you have scothed in the hour of distress,
Cheeks you have brightened by tender caress.
Oh! how they glessmed at the nation's first cry!
Oh! how they glessmed when they bade you good.
Oh! how they placed when the death-angel came!
Cover them over -oh! cover thou overParest, husband, brother and lover!
Rise is your hearts those dead hence of ours,
And over them over with beautiful flowers.

And cover them over with beantiful flowers.

Cover their hands, that are lying untried,
Creased on the bosom and low by the side—
Hands to you, mother, in infancy thrown;
Hands by you, father, clasped close in your own;
Hands where you, sister, when tried and dismayed
Hung fee protection, and conneel and ali;
Hands that you, wife, wrinng in bitter adien;
Bravely the musket and salare they bore.

Words of affection they wrote in their gove;
Grandly they grasped for a garland of light,
Cover them over—wid; cover them over—
Parent, hunband, brother and lover!

Crown in your hearist these herews of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

And cover them over with heautiful flowers.

Cover the feet that, all weary and torn.

Hither by comrades were tenderly borne—
Feet that have tredden the flowersy ways.

Close by your own, in the old happy days;
Feet that have pressed, is life's opening morn,
Roses of pleasure, and death a prisoned thorn:
Swiftly they rashed to the help of the right,
Firmly they stood in the sheek of the fight:
Ne'er shall the enemy's hurrying tramp
Sommon them forthe from their death-guarded camp;
Ne'er, till the bugle of Gabriel sound.

Will they come out of their couch in the ground.
Cover them over—yea, cover them over—
Parent, husband, brother and lover!
Rough were the paths of those heroes of ours—
Now cover them over—with beautiful flowers.

Cover the hearts that have beaten so high, Beaten with hopes that were doomed but to die; Hearts that have burned in the heat of the fray, Hearts that have burned in the heat of the fray, Hearts that heat high in the charge's loud tramp, Hearts that beat high in the charge's loud tramp, Once they were awelling with courage and will; Now they are lying all guideless and still. Now they are lying all guideless and still. Read they were glowing with friendship and love; Now their great souls have gone souring above. Bravely their blood to the nation they gave! Then in her bessen they found them a grave. Cover them over—yes, over them over—

And cover them over with beautiful Sowers.

Cover the thousands who sleep for away,
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day;
They who, in mountain, and hill-side, and dell,
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell.
Softly the grass blades creep round their repose,
Sweetly above them the wild flowers blows;
Zephyrs of freedom fly gestly o'erhead,
We hispering prayers for the particit dead.
So in our mind we'll name them once more,
So in our hearts we'll cover them o'er.
Rosen and lilles, and violets blue,
Rloom in our souls for the brave and the true.
Cover them over—yea, cover them over—
Parent, husband, brother and lover!
Think of these far-away heroos of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

When the long years have rolled slowly away,
Een to the dawn of earth's funeral day;
When, at the archangel's trumpet and tread,
Rise up the faces and forms of the dead;
When the great world its last judgment awaits;
When the blue sky shall swing open its gates.
And our last columns march allently through,
Past the Great Captain for final review;
Then from the blood that has flowed for the right,
Crowns shall spring upward, untarnished and bright;
Then the glad cars of each war-marilyred sen
Proudly shall hear the good tidings. "Well done!"
Bleesings for garlands shall cover them over,
Parent, husband, brother and lover!
God will reward those dead herees of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers.

A CURIOUS SCRAP OF HISTORY.

A curious bit of secret history concerning Napoleon I. has been revealed in Notes and Queties, under the head of "Napoleon, Fouche, Ouvrard, and Labouchere." "The important negetiations," says the writer, "which were opened in 1809-10 betwen England and France, as to the restoration of peace, are very erroneously stated in Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon." And he goes on to say, "It was not Fouche, the wily Minister of Police, who first conceived the idea of sending an agent to feel the pulse of the British government, but Napoleon himself: nor was that agent Ouvrard, but Mr. P. C. Labouchere, the purest type of honor and delieacy of feeling, a Dutch gentleman of Huguenot origin, head partner of the high-standing house of Hope & Ca., Amster-A curious bit of secret history concerning Nathe high-standing house of Hope & Ca., Amster-dam, son-in-law of the first Sir Francis Baring, Bart., that other model of mercantile shrewdness

the high-standing house of Hope & Ca., Amsterdam, son-in-law of the first Sir Francis Baring, Bart., that other model of mercantile shrewdness and honesty.

"Lonis Bounparte, then King of Holland, having in various circumstances had occasion to fully appreciate Mr. Labouchere's inestimable qualities, strongly recommended him to the Emperor as the fittest person to send over on so delicate an errand, the rather that he could go from Helvoetsluis to Harwich on the plea of commercial or family affairs, without attracting the attention of the argus eyed police of both countries. Mr. Labouchere was accordingly dispatched, with full instructions from the Emperor. He had been intimately connected from his youth at Nantes with Ouvrard, who later became so notorious by his wide and wild financial schemes convected with the King of Spain. Ouvrard somehow got wind of Mr. Labouchere's going to England to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners after the disastrous Walcheren affair. He at once communicated the fact to Fonche (likewise Nantes), who was not a man to let slip so good an opportunity of meddling with affairs of State, with a view to increase his own influence, and who forthwith sent an intriguing agent of his own to make proposals of peace to the British Government.

"Lord Wellesley was naturally surprised to see two French agents, seemingly on the same errand, yet having no connection with each other. He was personally acquainted with Mr. Labouchere, (grandfather of the 'Besieged Resident' of Paris siege fame), and well satisfied that he was not playing false, but not being able to solve the puzzle as regarded the other agent, and determined not to be duped, he abruptly broke off the negotiations with Mr. L., which were in so fair a way of adjustment, find gave the two agents orders to leave England in twenty-four hours. On Mr. Labouchere's return to Paris, the Emperor remarked that he had acted throughout his mission with the utmost tact and discretion, but that Fouche, by his meddling, had spoiled everything.

Who Victoria is, "whar she came from," &c., &c., will please glance over the following pregramme:
Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Kenk, who was the son of George the Third; who was grandson of George the Second; who was the son of Princess Sophia; who was the cousin of Anne; who was the sister of William and Mary; who was the daughter and son in-law of James the Second; who was the son of Charles the First; who was the son of James the First; who was the son of Mary; who was the friet; who was the son of Mary; who was the grand daughter of Margaret; who was the sister of Heury the Eigth; who was the son of Heury the Second; who was the son of Catharine, the widow of Henry the Fifth; who was the grandson of Edward the Third; who was the son of Henry the Second; who was the daughter of Henry the First; who was the daughter of Henry the First; who was the son of William the Conqueror; who was the bastard son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter, of Falaise.

Magnitude of Russia.—Russia is the greatest

MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbroken empire that ever existed—occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and searly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the sixe of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it is too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said, "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black sea as a wash hand-basin, and the North Pacific ocean as a fish-pond." He "encroached on Tartary for pasture, on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, on Turkey for a gardeu, on Poland for a farm, ou Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders." MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA .-- Russia is the greatest

WASHAWFANTOVEUMPOO, a chief of the Arizona Indians is dead. Poor Washawfampantoveumpoo! There are no Washawfampantoveumpoos left who possessed the good heart of this Washawfampantoveumpoo.

A waters in the Washington Senfinel calls the atlanthus the "Billy Gost Tree."

Aseful and Curious.

The Medical Faculty are beginning to question the opinion which has so long prevailed among medical men, that a change of climate is beneficial to persons anffering with the consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has assailed the doctrine with considerable force, and a French physician, named Carriere, has written against it; but the most vigorous opponent is Dr. Burgess, of whom a recent article in Chambers' Ediuburgh Journal gives an account. Dr. Burgess contends that climate has little or nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and that if it had, the curative effects would be produced through the skin, and not the lungs. That a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all latitudes. In India and Africa, tropical climates, it is as frequent as in Europe or North Amorica. All the curative resorts, now in fashion, are more productive of consumption than any locality of Great Britan. Naples, Florence, Nice, Genoa, Venice, all generate more consumption than Loudon, Liverpool, Ediuburgh and Manchester. Madeira, the chosen paradise of pulmonary patients, is more unfavorable to the disease than England. Aix and Moutpelier are no better, if not worse. Pisa is worse than all; so that Italian climate for consumption cure is pronounced an arrant "humbug." Change of air, in the same climate, is the anative theory of Dr. Burgess, deduced from the most expansive observations and industrions experiments in "climatology." "Give me Italy or I perish." "give us a warm climate," which is now the fashionable cry of rich patients, will soon be changed "to change of air at home," in the opinion of Dr. Burgess, whose new theory will bring consolation, if not cure, to every poor person who labors under this afflictive malady, and cannot take a voyage to Italy.

**Mingelar Method of Finding Drowned Per-

The late London papers relate that on Saturday, the 19th oft., an agricultural laborer named Solomon Dudford, left the Crown public house, opposite the Fountain Hotel, West Cowen, Iale of Wight, for a few momenta, leaving his basket and a pint of beer, partly drunk, but did not return. On Mouday of last week, at noon, the body was discovered in the water near the Fountain Quay. The features did not present the same appearance as is usual in drowned persons, the face being entirely black. A "novel process" was need for the receivery of the body by one of the coast guard. On Friday morning the circumstance being made known to him, he assured the hystanders that if the party was drowned in the neighborhood he would discover the body by means of a "new loaf of bread, in which he should deposit three onnees of quicksilver, when the loaf would float till it rested over where the body might lay." However extraordinary it may appear, the experiment was tried and the him. Singular Method of Finding Drowned Per loaf would float till it realed over where the body might lay." However extraordinary it may ap-pear, the experiment was tried, and on the loaf lecoming stationary, a boathook was put over loard beneath it, and brought up the body. The man states that this is the foruth instance in which the experiment has been tried by him with success.

The Esc of Carrott in Curing Ulcers.

The above disease as a limb of the scrofula affects the glands and soft bones within the nose, and produces a feetid discharge which excoriates and inflames the upper lip. It is a most severe and odious affliction, and is more common to young females with light hair and fair complexion. The author of this paper was called to a young lady who had to leave her school. Knowing the excellence of the carrots in changing the humorous ulcers, he prepared a anuff by drying carrots before the fire till they would powder—by the use of this, the young lady got rid of one of the most disagreeable concommitants, and was enabled to return to school in a short time; and by general remedies such as bark and steel, marriate of lime, and occasional purging when the inflammation was more considerable, and especially after taking cold—she got rid of all the symptoms for eighteen months, when they returned, from taking cold and too free exposure in severe weather. The same remedies were applied again with better success as, no further disease has ensued, although three years have since elapsed. This paper is recommended to the attention of the Faculty.

MEDICUS.

SICK HEADACHE.—The following cure for sick headache was furnished to the Boston Medical Journal, by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, N.

H.:—
"Take any number of drops of croton oil, mix them with flour and molasses, and make as many pills as the drops of oil used. When the patient icels the sick headache coming on, one half of a pill is to be taken every hour in molasses, or something of like consistence, until it acts as a cathartic; and thus treat the sick headache at each attack. If thus taken, each attack will be less acvere, and in some cases a few doses effect less severe, and in some cases a few doses effect a cure." He seems to think the croton oil acts in three ways:—1. By increasing the secretions.

2. By counteracting the anti-peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels; and 3, by acting as a counter irritant to the brain.

DON'T EAT HORSE-RADISH TOO FREELY.—It is DON'T EAT HORSE-RADISH TOO FREELY.—It is almost hazardous to say anything against a condiment so universally used and relished as this, but a word of caution is needed. Horse radish is highly stimulating and exciting to the atomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and weakness. We have met with several cases, where persons have used this root so freely as to be scarcely able to labor at all.

Where it is seeded as a medicine, a small quantity of horse-radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others, that any person using a full spoouful or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces a stimulating effect for the first hour or two after eating it.—Am. Agricultrist.

WE published some time since a statement that WE published some time since a statement that cranberries were an excellent remedy for erysipelas. The New Haven Palladium says:

"We are able to record another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of the raw eranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much awelen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive. A poultice of eranberries was applied, and after several changes the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had disappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the Palladium, and we can therefore youch for the truth."

FOUL AIR IN WELLA.—Three men lately perished in a well, in Adams, Ohie, soffocated by the gas at the bottom. Wells and pits frequently contain nitrogen or carbonic acid, especially the latter, which being heavier than the atmosphere, sinks to the bottom. Both are poisonous, and hence such places should never be entered without a very simple percaution. A bandle of straw set on fire and lowered to the bottom, will remove the difficulty. But a better expedient is discharging a gun three or four times into the well, leaded with powder. The oxygen from the gunpowder supplies the deficiency in the well.—

Phile. Ledger.

CAUTION.—Immediately after a person is supposed to be dead, coins are generally placed on the eyelids, the neutrils are closed and the under jaw tied up. It is almost criminal to proceed to anything of the kind so soon, for if practiced when the person is in a lethargy, for instance, it would insure ultimate death, the tying of the jaw especially. A case of this kind is reported in the London Lascet. Had it not been for the interference of a physician, a child two years old would have died in consequence of such indocent haste.

Mr. Cooper, in his "Dictionary of Surgery," gives the following cure for corns, which may be found very valuable at this particular season: Take two cunces of gum ammonine, two of yellow wax, and six drachms of verdigris; melt thom together and spread the composition on soft leather; cut away as much of the corn as you can, then apply the plaster, and renew it every fortnight till the corn is away.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Builder has communicated a very simple method of peventing damp walls, by the mere outside application of a lather of scap and hot water, and then as soon as dry, sprinkle the wall with a saturated solution of alum. He states that he prepared several places in this way, and water poured on the wall ran off as from a duck's back, without producing the least effect.

CAMPROR has been discovered to be an anti-dote for that terrible poison strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almon mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a letter to the London Lescet, claims to have made the dis-covery.

To MARE BLACKBOARDS.—An appliance for blackboards can be made by boiling I lb. logwood in water enough to cover it, and adding i on of green vitriol. This is superior to paint, as it stains the wood and will not wear off, dries in it few minutes, and bears no gloss. To prevent the smoking of lamp-oil, steep your wick in vinegar and dry it well before you use it.

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